(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2663.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1796.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August* 13.

THE expedit packet has loft a merchant veffel coming from Egypt, very richly laden, and which belonged to Bonaparte. It was attacked by fome of the Maltefe cruifers, and, on the point of being taken, blew up, and every perfon on board perifhed.

VIENNA, *September* 13.

The ftates of Bohemia and Tyrol have forwarded to the emperor the moft forcible and energetic entreaties to prevail on him to conclude a peace with France as foon as poffible. This has had no other effect than to irritate the cabinet of Vienna.

A letter from Sunderland mentions the capture of nine Englifh merchantmen from Archangel, and the depreffion of the ftocks to 54 to 54. All paper is fufpended one per cent. higher than at the loweft period during the American war.

Sept. 24. The ftates of Hungary, in their aflembly, have undertaken to furnifh the fovereign with as great a proportion of men, horfes, money, and provifions, as they are capable of procuring. In the courfe of a few weeks they will hold a formal diet.

The news of the arrival of a Ruffian army on our frontiers is confirmed, but no ufe will as yet be made of it: it may, for fome time to come, be confidered as an Imperial corps of referve.

Another loan of notes, bearing 5 per cent. intereft, is ordered to be levied on the hereditary ftates, for the military fervices of the year 1797. The Imperial letters patent, iffued for that purpofe, contain the following introduction:

"Whereas notwithftanding all our care and all our efforts, we ftill find ourfelves under the moft difagreeable neceffity of oppofing very numerous armies to the avowed defign of the enemy, whofe maintenance and other accidental and vaft expences, cannot be folely defrayed out of the ordinary revenues of the ftate, &c."

The court of London has fent three millions ferling, which have already been drawn from feveral banking houfes.

It is in agitation, at prefent, to fend general Mack to the army in Italy. Eighteen battalions of troops have already been voluntarily raifed by the Hungarians, and fent to the armies. They have offered to raife eighteen battalions more for the fame purpofe.

Within thefe few days 9000 croats and 3000 recruits have paffed our neighbourhood moftly in waggons, to join generals Nauendorff and Latour. Similar conffiderable reinforcements are marching to our army in Tyrol. The Vienna corps of volunteers is alfo organifing with the greateft fpeed, and the officers have been for the greater part already appointed. Our tailors have made the uniforms for this corps gratis. The archdutchefs Chriftina and her confort, duke Albert, of Saxe Teichen, have given another voluntary contribution of 80,000 florins towards the expences of the war.

ROTTERDAM, *September* 27.

From the 23d to the 25th inftant, an embargo has been laid on all veffels in this port, to give an opportunity to feveral fhips of war to go out, when they were to join the French and Dutch fleets at Helvoetfluys, from whence they were to go round to Dunkirk, where it was faid they would make their rendezvous. Eleven fail of the line are faid to be in the North Sea.

RATISBON, *September* 27.

Our army pufhes forward, Latour's head quarters are at Weffenborn—Nauendorff's near Ulm, the day before yefterday—Moreau in his retreat bends towards the Brifgaw. "Thus is the fuperb plan of uniting the three republican armies, in the centre of Germany, altogether fruftrated."

The Auftrian official accounts fay, that the French were defeated near Iffney, the 20th, and loft 1200 men; and that Latour had taken 1500 prifoners, 4 military chefts and 3000 barrels powder. The peafants very generally join the Auftrian corps.

STUTGARD, *September* 28.

The rear-guard of general Moreau is faid to be at Ulm, (about 15 leagues from this,) a continual firing is heard. The Auftrian troops are at Nordlingen—a corps of this army have reached Tubingen, and Willingen, whose general Petrafch commands. [Thefe two laft places are between Ulm and the Rhine, on the road to Strafburg, and in front of the Black Foreft.] Twelve pieces of cannon, and four howitzers, have been taken by the peafants near Zell, with 60 chaffeurs. They were deftined from the Rhine for Moreau's army. It is faid the peafants in the Brifgaw are rifing en maffe. They are well fupplied by Petrafch, and are to have medals and money.

ULM, *September* 26.

General Nauendorf began to befiege this place the 25th, but yefterday the French left it, and retired to Leipheim. The Auftrian army is at Elhingen [further up the Danube.]

HAGUE, *October* 1.

Couriers from general Bournonville fucceed each other, and demand money, forage and provifions for the army of the Sambre and Meufe. Our government has already fent him 600,000 florins, and the moft active meafures are taking to find him cattle, flour, &c. Several waggons with neceffaries are already on the road. It is faid general Bournonville has defired the directory to appoint general Pichegru to the command of the army in his ftead.

Oct. 5. The day before yefterday the Portuguefe minifter chevalier d'Araujo, fet out for Paris to negociate a peace for Portugal, attended by M. de Brito, fecretary of legation, who had brought him his final inftructions.

A moft alarming defertion prevails among thofe Dutch troops who are on their march to join the army of the Sambre and Meufe. The number of the deferters amounts already to 800 men.

Our trade is lofing every day more and more, as the Englifh block up our ports, and foreign merchants fear to remit goods to this country.

In the courfe of laft week 700 workmen were difcharged from the dock-yards at Amfterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and other places, have petitioned the convention to revoke the decree which prohibits the importation of Englifh goods. The petitioners ftate, among other obfervations, that they, for their own part, could remove their manufactories to other countries, but that in this cafe a great many families whom they had been able to fupport, would be thrown into the utmoft mifery.

PARIS, *October* 12.

The French, on the 28th ult. approached Mantua; their advance guard is vigorouffly oppofed; but the army refumed its poffs, and drives the enemy as far as the Fauxbourg, St. George's; the next day two armies renew the action with the greateft fury: The Auftrians are obliged to throw themfelves into Mantua, leaving 3000 prifoners, and all their artillery without. In fine the refult of fo many victories has been to the republicans, the capture of 22 ftandards, 20,000 prifoners, 150 pieces of cannon, 500 ammunition waggons, immenfe magazines; the enemy fuffered conffiderably; the loft of the enemy was fo great before Mantua, that on the 28th, our volunteers formed intrenchments with the bodies of the horfes and Auftrian Kreuiffeir. Buonaparte has performed all thefe prodigies with an inconfiderable army, having had never more than 30,000 men.

The garrifon of Mantua conffifts of 15,000 men, who will immediately furrender for want of provifions.

Kleber has attacked already the Auftrians with the greateft fuccefs; he has taken an immenfe number of prifoners. The Hulans attempted a fkirmifh near Bonn, but were twice repulfed with great lofs. Moreau advances towards Ratifbon; general Defaix has already advanced towards that place at the head of a large column.

LONDON, *August* 8.

The arguments ufed to the prince by the duke of Clarence, were forcible, though concife, and partook of fome of the beft imagery of the log book: "Come, come, George, d—me, as the ftorm blows high, quit the *old* leaky veffel that you have boarded, and immediately take to your own *jolly boat*."

The new French coinage is to the amount of 21500,000l. ferling, chiefly in filver. The largeft of this coinage is for five francs. The legends and devices on the two fides are two whole length figures, inferibed "Union and Force," with the denominated value, &c.

The minifter of Sweden at Conftantinople, has announced to the grand vizier the conclufion of a treaty of alliance between the cabinet of Stockholm and that of Peterfburgh. A treaty between two powers, which are natural enemies, is one of the proofs of the ability with which Charles Lacroix manages the affairs of the North.

Oct. 7. A fad accident happened laft week near Dublin—A poor woman of Marybone-lane, coming along the banks of the canal, ftopped in a field to fmoke her pipe; on returning the pipe into her pocket, fhe lay down to fleep, but unhappily in a fhort time was roufed by the flames which had been communicated to her cloaths from the afhes or unextinguifhed tobacco, which fhe had not taken due care to fhake out. She ran all in flames to a neighbouring cabin, but in fpite of immediate aid, fhe was fo burnt, that fhe died in a fhort time. She was juft able to articulate to thofe who firft came to her relief, that fhe lived in Marybone-lane.

Proclamation of his royal highnefs the archduke Charles, to the inhabitants of the re-conquered diftricts of the Germanic empire.

Head Quarters at Windenheim, September 21.

Whereas the enemy, in their prefent retreat from feveral countries and diftricts of Germany have carried with them feveral perfons as hoftages on account of contributions by them ordered, and partly not yet paid; and whereas fome cities and diftricts might really feel a difficulties to pay the amount of fuch contributions in order to liberate their fellow citizens:

We, as commanding general, field-marfhal of the emperor and empire, for ourfelves, induced by the advantage which might arife to the enemy from it, to remind the people in a gentle way of the Imperial edicts promulgated to that end in the empire, and the proclamation of the commander in chief of the empire and the empire, founded upon it, and to forewarn earneftly every body, not to fend off any fuccours in ready money, nor in bills of exchange, nor in any other manner, either to redeem the hoftages carried off by the enemy, or for their relief, as in cafe of contravention to thefe prefents, the funs deftined for that purpofe, fhall not only be confifcated agreeably to the laws exifting, but as all thofe who fhall make fuch payment, we fhall co-operate to that end in any other manner, fhall be inevitably fined to double the amount, and according to circumftances put under arreft, or brought to fome other marked punifhment.

Oct. 18. Another mail from Hemburg arrived yefterday, being the laft but one of the three which were due. The moft important intelligence which it contains is the narrative of the fkirmifhes which general Moreau has had to fuftain in his retreat. We have no accurate account, however, of his loffes, nor even of his true pofition. In one paper it is faid he has loft 16,000 men; in others that his lofs has been very infignificant; and every other article refpecting the march of the armies is equally doubtful. Ulm, in one letter, is faid to have been furrendered by capitulation; in another that it was abandoned by the French in the night. From all thefe contradictory rumours, it appears that nothing precife or authentic was known to the journalifts, on the fubject of this retreat, and we fee only that Moreau is in full march, with fuch a ftart of his purfuers, as to afcertain his retreat with the major part of his army; a circumftance which the great zealots in the profecution of the war thought it impoffible that he fhould effect.

The Vienna Gazette contains a number of details from Italy, in which we are given to underftand that Wurmfer's fituation was much leff diftreffing than the French papers announced it to be. Private letters from Bremen, ftate various reports of a defeat fuffered by Buonaparte, in one he is faid to be killed, in another to be a prifoner; but the whole of the ftory, in all its verfions, has fo little character of probability, as to be entitled to no credit.

The pofition of general Bournonville is fo ftrong, and his army is fo much reinforced, that the journals fay he is beginning hoftile operations; but no movement has as yet taken place. The archduke was on the 1ft inft. at Graben. [*Morn. Chron.*]

Yefterday morning arrived a courier from Sir William Hamilton, at Naples, and alfo the fecond of the three mails that were due from Hamburg, with letters from thence of the 5th inftant.

It will be recollected, that the laft letters from general Buonaparte were dated the 16th of September, and only gave an account of the operations of his army to the 15th ult. They merely refpected the events which had taken place near Mantua, but did not allude to any thing that had paffed in the Tyrolefe, or in the vicinity of Trent. The information contained in the Vienna Court Gazette, only regards general Wurmfer's operations to the 13th; there it of courfe no mention made of the battle of St. George, which happened on the 14th, near the gates of Mantua, and the refult of which, according to the French general's account, forced general Wurmfer to take refuge in that fortrefs which he expected would capitulate in a few days. Buonaparte has not, however, fucceeded in his expectations.

According to the advices from Naples, it appears, that field-marfhal Wurmfer made ffortie from Mantua on the 21ft, 22d, and 23d ult. and attacked and defeated the French on each of thofe days near Due Caftelli and Roverbella, between Mantua and Verona, to which latter place Buonaparte had fallen back on the 16th. Thefe events evidently fhew, that the Auftrian army in and near Mantua is by no means in that diftreffed fituation in which Buonaparte's official report aferted it to be; and that we may ftill hope to receive ere long fome fatisfactory news from that part of the theatre of war.

The progrefs of general Davidovich in the Tyrolefe, and his march to Trent, noticed in the Vienna Court Gazette, confirms our former conjectures, that Buonaparte may be hemmed in between that general's army and that of Wurmfer. This event appears by no means improbable, when we conffider, that the Auftrian

army in the Tyroleſe is conſtantly reinforced by freſh troops from the emperor's hereditary dominions, who are ſent forward in waggons in order to expedite their progreſs. We may hope that this army will ſoon be in a ſtate to act offenſively; and to make the whole country of Tyrol. [*The Times*.]

BOSTON, *November* 19.

Extract from a private letter from London.

"The admiralty has iſſued an order, for inquiring into the conduct of captain Pigot, who ſo wantonly inſulted and abuſed capt. Jeſſup; and it is ſaid, if the facts are proved as related to them by their own miniſter, Mr. Liſton, they are determined to make an example of Pigot."

Diſpatches were received in London, from admiral Jarvis, Corſica and Gibraltar, and no mention of the reported engagement in the Mediterranean.

November 26.

Highly intereſting.

Yeſterday the ſhip Caroline, arrived here in 36 days from Havre, France. The accounts by her are, that the "Lower Rhine," having been ſtrongly reinforced, aſſumed offenſive operations, attacked the archduke's army, defeated it with great ſlaughter, and made many priſoners. The army of Italy, ſtill continued to gain freſh ſucceſſes.

NORWICH, *November* 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Demerara, to his correſpondent in this city, dated 24th September.

"You have a juſt idea of our ſituation; we continue to enjoy tranquillity, and I ſincerely hope, we ſhall not, during the war, experience another change. There is a black corps raiſing here (rather in an illegal manner, to which we ſubmit, thinking they may be of ſervice) commanded by whites, they are a fine body of men, and I make no doubt would behave well in action. For my part I have never conſidered the Africans as an inferior rate of men, but that they are by nature endowed with mental faculties, that qualify them for any human employments.

"Neutral veſſels are admitted here as heretofore; dry goods are conſidered as prohibited, there is not any ſcrutiny. And to take away produce in payment for their cargoes, fiſh, lumber, proviſions, cattle, &c. but not to load here on freight. I am ſorry to learn that our countrymen meet with different treatment at the French iſlands."

NEW-YORK, *December* 5.

The Britiſh packet brought us no papers later than the 11th of October, and we have already had to the 14th by the Alliance from Liverpool. The following extracts, however, are from letters of dates three days later.—They were received by the Sally, arrived at Boſton, and are from a gentleman of reſpectability, of this city, now in London, to his correſpondents here.

"London, 15th Oct.

"This day the miniſter, lord Malmeſbury, ſet off for Paris. Much is ſaid about the appearances of peace; but nobody ſeems to know.—There are certainly many important points for diſcuſſion, and muſt take up ſome time; and the ſtate of things, one would think, would compel both parties to be *moderate*; but there is no accounting for national pride and prejudices. I think that the winter will certainly cloſe the war; though many think differently."

From the ſame, Oct. 17.

"I have no news to adviſe of further than I had written the 15th. Lord Malmeſbury has gone for Paris, and will probably get over the Channel this day. Much conjecture and anxiety prevails; there does not ſeem to be any well made opinions. It is talked of that Mr. Pitt, inſtead of borrowing this year, is to lay a tax on all the capital of the nation equal to his wants, and 35 millions are ſuppoſed to be neceſſary."

Captain Barry, from Charleſton, S. C. arrived at Liverpool, (England) informs, that in lat. 41, long. 66, he fell in with the Britiſh frigate La Raiſon, captain Beresford, who ſent a boat on board him, overhaled his papers, and treated him very impolitely: and that while this happened a French ſhip of 50 guns came up with the Engliſhman, engaged her ſmartly for 40 minutes, and as captain Barry believed, captured her. Our readers will recollect the former accounts on this ſubject.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 7.

Laſt Sunday afternoon a fire was diſcovered in the ſtack-yard of Mr. David Seckel, on Bleakly's Iſland, about ſix miles from this city.

The windward ſtack, of ſeventeen which the yard contained, having firſt taken fire, it was within twenty minutes communicated to the whole, ſo that is was abſolutely impoſſible to ſave a ſingle ſtack.

The wind being very high, and but a few perſons on the iſland at that time, a large barn and out houſes, containing upwards of one hundred tons of hay, ſituated only thirteen yards from the ſtack-yard, would inevitably have fallen a prey to the flames, had it not been for the timely exertions of the inhabitants of Derby and its vicinity, who immediately repaired to the ſpot.

It is not known whether the fire was kindled by accident or deſign.—The ſtack that firſt took fire, having been put up in June laſt, renders the ſuppoſition rather improbable that it could have taken place by the heat of the hay, which, in many inſtances, has cauſed the deſtruction of large quantities, that have not been ſufficiently dried.

The loſs Mr. Seckel has ſuſtained, is computed to amount to about two hundred tons.

THE WESTERN ASYLUM

Annapolis, December 15.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

DECEMBER 13, 1796.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the President of the United States merits the everlaſting gratitude of the people; that his profound wiſdom in council, and eminent exertions in the field, aided by the virtue and valour of his fellow citizens, triumphed over Britiſh invaſion, and led his country through an arduous war to victory and to happineſs; eſtabliſhing its independence by a revolution unſullied with a crime, and diſtinguiſhed for moderation, virtue and humanity. That his wiſe and ſteady adminiſtration of the general government, promptitude in ſuppreſſing domeſtic inſurrection, firmneſs in defeating improper exertions of foreign influence, and perſeverance in the ſyſtem of neutrality, have continued to us thoſe advantages which reſult from a ſtable an free government, and have crowned us with the bleſſings of peace, liberty and proſperity, whilſt Europe and the Indies have been convulſed with the horrors of a dreadful and deſolating war.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That his late paternal addreſs, the reſult of much reflection and experience, is eminently calculated by its counſels to ſecure the continuance of the independence, peace, happineſs and proſperity of our country, if ſteadily purſued by his ſucceſſors, and firmly adhered to by the people, wiſely founding the principles of our political conduct on the immoveable baſis of morality and juſtice, aided by the influence of religion, learning, and virtue in private life.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That to perpetuate this valuable preſent in the moſt ſtriking view to poſterity, it be printed and publiſhed with the laws of this ſeſſion, as an evidence of our approbation of its political axioms, and a ſmall teſtimony of the affection we bear to the precepts of him, to whom, under Divine Providence, we are principally indebted for our greateſt political bleſſings.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the earneſt prayer of the legiſlature of Maryland, that the preſident, in his contemplated retirement, may find all the bleſſings of domeſtic happineſs, and live to experience the ſalutary principles of his adminiſtration, operating through his ſucceſſors to increaſe the independence, proſperity and welfare of the American people.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

SPEECH

Of the Preſident of the United States, to both Houſes of Congreſs, December 7, 1796.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IN recurring to the internal ſituation of our country, ſince I had laſt the pleaſure to addreſs you, I find ample reaſon for a renewed expreſſion of that gratitude to the Ruler of the Univerſe, which a continued ſeries of proſperity has ſo often and ſo juſtly called forth.

The acts of the laſt ſeſſion, which required ſpecial arrangements, have been, as far as circumſtances would admit, carried into operation.

Meaſures calculated to enſure a continuance of the friendſhip of the Indians; and to preſerve peace along the extent of our interior frontier, have been digeſted, and adopted.—In the framing of theſe, care has been taken to guard on the one hand, our advanced ſettlements from the predatory incurſions of thoſe unruly individuals, who cannot be reſtrained by their tribes—and on the other hand, to protect the rights ſecured to the Indians by treaty—to draw them nearer to the civilized ſtate—and inſpire them with correct conceptions of the power, as well as juſtice of the government.

The meeting of the deputies from the Creek nation at Colerain, in the ſtate of Georgia, which had for a principal object the purchaſe of a parcel of their land, by that ſtate, broke up without its being accompliſhed; the nation having, previous to their departure, inſtructed them againſt making any ſale; the occaſion however has been improved, to confirm by a new treaty with the Creeks, their pre-exiſting engagements with the United States; and to obtain their conſent to the eſtabliſhment of trading houſes, and military poſts within their boundaries; by means of which their friendſhip and the general peace may be more effectually ſecured.

The period during the laſe ſeſſion, at which the appropriation was paſſed, for carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic majeſty, neceſſarily procraſtinated the reception of the poſts ſtipulated to be delivered, beyond the date aſſigned for that event.—As ſoon, however, as the governor general of Canada could be addreſſed with propriety on the ſubject, arrangements were cordially and promptly concluded for their evacuation; and the United States took poſſeſſion of the principal of them, comprehending Oſwego, Niagara, Detroit, Michilimakinac, and Fort Miami; where ſuch repairs and additions have been ordered to be made, as appeared indiſpenſable.

The commiſſioners appointed on the part of the United States and of Great-Britain, to determine which is the river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace of 1783, agreed in the choice of Egbert Benſon, Eſq; of New-York, for the third commiſſioner.—The whole met at St. Andrews, in Paſſamaquoddy Bay, in the beginning of October; and directed ſurveys to be made of the rivers in diſpute; but deeming it impracticable to have theſe ſurveys completed before the next year, they adjourned to meet at Boſton in Auguſt 1797, for the final deciſion of the queſtion.

Other commiſſioners appointed on the part of the United States, agreeably to the ſeventh article of the treaty with Great-Britain, relative to captures and condemnations of veſſels and other property, met the commiſſioners of his Britannic majeſty in London, in Auguſt laſt, when John Trumbull, Eſq. was choſen by lot for the fifth commiſſioner. In October following the board were to proceed to buſineſs. As yet there has been no communication of commiſſioners on the part of Great-Britain, to unite with thoſe who have been appointed on the part of the United States, for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the treaty.

The treaty with Spain, required that the commiſſioners for running the boundary line, between the territory of the United States, and his Catholic majeſty's proviſnces of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, ſhould meet at the Natchez, before the expiration of ſix months after the exchange of the ratifications, which was effected at Aranjuez on the 25th day of April; and the troops of his Catholic majeſty occupying any poſts within the limits of the United States, were, within the ſame period to be withdrawn.—The commiſſioner of the United States therefore commenced his journey for the Natchez in September, and troops were ordered to occupy the poſts, from which the Spaniſh garriſons ſhould be withdrawn. Information has been recently received, of the appointment of a commiſſioner on the part of his Catholic majeſty for running the boundary line; but none of any appointment for the adjuſtment of the claims of our citizens, whoſe veſſels were captured by the armed veſſels of Spain.

In purſuance of the act of congreſs, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, for the protection and relief of American ſeamen, agents were appointed, one to reſide in Great-Britain and the other in the Weſt-Indies.—The effect of the agency in the Weſt-Indies, are not yet fully aſcertained; but thoſe which have been communicated afford grounds to believe, the meaſure will be beneficial. The agent deſtined to reſide in Great-Britain, declining to accept the appointment, the buſineſs has, conſequently, devolved on the miniſter of the United States in London; and will command his attention, until a new agent ſhall be appointed.

After many delays and diſappointments, ariſing out of the European war, the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements made to the dey and regency of Algiers, will, in all preſent appearance, be crowned with ſucceſs: but, under great, though inevitable diſadvantages, in the pecuniary tranſactions occaſioned by that war—which will render a further proviſion neceſſary.—The actual liberation of all our citizens who were priſoners in Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart, is itſelf an earneſt of a ſatisfactory termination of the whole negotiation.

Meaſures are in operation for effecting treaties with the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli.

To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indiſpenſable. This is manifeſt with regard to wars in which a ſtate is itſelf a party. But beſides this, it is in our own experience, that the moſt ſincere neutrality is not a ſufficient guard againſt the depredations of nations at war.—To ſecure reſpect to a neutral flag, requires a naval force, organized, and ready to vindicate it, from inſult or aggreſſion.—This may even prevent the neceſſity of going to war, by diſcouraging belligerent powers from committing ſuch violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may, firſt or laſt, leave no other option. From the beſt information I have been able to obtain, it would ſeem as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without a protecting force, will always be inſecure; and our citizens expoſed to the calamities, from which numbers of them have but juſt been relieved.

Theſe conſiderations invite the United States to look to the means, and to ſet about the gradual creation of a navy. The increaſing progreſs of their navigation, promiſes them, at no diſtant period, the requiſite ſupply of ſeamen—and their means, in other reſpects, favour the undertaking. It is an encouragement likewiſe, that their particular ſituation, will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be adviſeable, to begin without delay to provide, and lay up the materials for the building and equipping of ſhips of war—and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our reſources ſhall render it practicable without inconvenience; ſo that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the ſame unprotected ſtate in which it was found by the preſent?

Congreſs have repeatedly, and not without ſucceſs, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much conſequence not to enſure a continuance of their efforts in every way which ſhall appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures on public account are inexpedient; but where the ſtate of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time obtain; when theſe are of a nature eſſential to the furniſhing and equipping of the public force in time of war, are not eſtabliſhments for procuring them on public account, to the *extent of the ordinary demand for the public ſervice*, recommended by ſtrong conſiderations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule? Ought our country to remain, in ſuch caſes, dependent on foreign ſupply, precarious, becauſe liable to be interrupted?

If the neceſſary articles ſhould in this mode coſt more in time of peace, will not the ſecurity and independence thence ariſing, form an ample compenſation? Eſtabliſhments of this ſort, commenſurate only with the calls of the public ſervice in time of peace, will, in time of war, eaſily be extended in proportion to the exigencies of the government; and may even perhaps be made to yield a ſurplus for the ſupply of our citizens at large, ſo as to mitigate the privations from the interruptions of their trade. If adopted, the plan ought to exclude all thoſe branches which are already, or likely ſoon to be eſtabliſhed in the country; in or-

that there may be no danger of interference with pursuits of individual industry.

It will not be doubted, that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of prime importance. In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it, grow up supported by the public purse: and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success, than the establishment of Boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and stimulate a spirit of discovery and improvement.—This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement: by stimulating to enterprise and experiment; and by drawing to a common centre the results every where of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has shewn, that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefits.

I have heretofore proposed to the consideration of congress, the expediency of establishing a national University; and also a Military Academy. The desirableness of both these institutions, has so constantly increased with every new view I have taken of the subject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for all, recalling your attention to them.

The assembly to which I address myself, is too enlightened not to be fully sensible how much a flourishing state of the arts and sciences contributes to national prosperity and reputation. True it is, that our country, much to its honour, contains many seminaries of learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest, are too narrow to command the ablest professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge, for the institution contemplated; though they would be excellent auxiliaries.

Amongst the motives to such an institution, the assimilation of the principles, opinions and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deserves attention. The more homogeneous our citizens can be made in these particulars, the greater will be our prospect of permanent union; and a primary object of such a national institution should be, the education of our youth in the science of *government*. In a republic, what species of knowledge can be equally important? and what duty more pressing on its legislature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country?

The institution of a military academy, is also recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety, or expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoided. Besides, that war might often not depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art. Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will evince, that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated: that it demands much previous study, and that the possession of it in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every government; and for this purpose, an academy, where a regular course of instruction is given, is an obvious expedient, which different nations have successfully employed.

The compensations to the officers of the United States, in various instances, and in none more than in respect to the most important stations, appear to call for legislative revision. The consequences of a defective provision are of serious import to the government.

If private wealth is to supply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the sphere within which the selection of character for office is to be made; and will proportionably diminish the probability of a choice of men, able as well as upright. Besides that it would be repugnant to the vital principles of our government, virtually to exclude from public trusts, talents and virtue, unless accompanied by wealth.

While in our external relations, some serious inconveniencies and embarrassments have been overcome, and others lessened, it is with much pain, and deep regret, I announce, that circumstances of a very unwelcome nature, have lately occurred. Our trade has suffered, and is suffering extensive injuries in the West-Indies, from the cruisers and agents of the French republic; and communications have been received from its minister here, which indicate the danger of a further disturbance of our commerce by its authority; and which are, in other respects, far from agreeable.

It has been my constant, sincere and earnest wish, in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a perfectly friendly understanding with that republic. This wish remains unabated; and I shall persevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to the utmost extent of what shall be consistent with a just, and indispensable regard to the rights and honour of our country: nor will I easily cease to cherish the expectation, that a spirit of justice, candour and friendship, on the part of the republic, will eventually ensure success.

In pursuing this course, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and nation, or to that full and entire confidence in the good sense, patriotism, love of peace and firmness of my countrymen, which its conduct inspires.

I refer for a special message, a more particular communication on this interesting subject.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be submitted from the proper department; with a view of the public receipts and expenditures to the latest period to which an account can be prepared.

It is with satisfaction I am able to inform you, that the revenues of the United States continue in a state of progressive improvement.

A reinforcement of the existing provisions for discharging our public debt, was mentioned in my address at the opening of the last session. Some preliminary steps were taken towards it, the maturing of which will, no doubt, engage your zealous attention during the present. I will only add, that it will afford me a heart-felt satisfaction to concur in such further measures, as will ascertain to our country the prospect of a speedy extinguishment of the debt. Posterity may have cause to regret, if from any motive, intervals of tranquillity are left unimproved for accelerating this valuable end.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
of the House of Representatives,

My solicitude to see the militia of the United States placed on an efficient establishment, has been so often, and so ardently expressed, that I shall but barely recall the subject to your view on the present occasion; at the same time that I shall submit to your inquiry, whether our harbours are yet sufficiently secured.

The situation in which I now stand, for the last time, in the midst of the representatives of the people of the United States, naturally recalls the period when the administration of the present form of government commenced; and I cannot omit the occasion to congratulate you, and my country, on the success of the experiment; nor to repeat my supplication to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and Sovereign Arbiter of nations, that his providential care may still be extended to the United States; that the virtue and happiness of the people may be preserved, and that the government, which they have instituted for the protection of their liberties, may be perpetual.

Go. WASHINGTON.

United States, 7th December, 1796.

Agreeable to an order of the orphans court will be SOLD, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN CARR, late of Anne-Arundel county, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 30th of December,

A VARIETY of household furniture, hogs, horses, sheep, and cattle, with several valuable negroes, among which is a valuable sawyer. For all sums above five pounds a credit of twelve months on giving bond with approved security.

Will be also sold, agreeable to the last will of B. Carr, one hundred and seventeen acres of valuable land, on the above credit.

BENJAMIN CARR,
ROBERT CARR,
ROBERT WELCH,
} Administrators.

Mr. O'DUHIG,

HAS the honour of informing the public, and his friends, that he will open his SCHOOL on Friday next, the 9th of December, at the BALL ROOM, for this season only; for young ladies on Fridays and Saturdays, from ten o'clock in the morning until one, and from three to five in the afternoon, and for young gentlemen in the evening of both days from five till eight o'clock, and a practising ball every Saturday afternoon.

Annapolis, December 7, 1796.

CAVEAT IN THE LAND-OFFICE.

By the CHANCELLOR, December 1, 1796.

William Moran } WILLIAM MORAN having long since entered the caveat
against } aforesaid, and having (as it is said)
Meveral Moran, } removed out of the state without prosecuting the same, it is, at the instance of the defendant, ordered, that unless he, the said caveator, appear here on the first day of July next, to support the said caveat, agreeably to the tenor of a subpœna this day issued, the said caveat shall be dismissed, provided the said subpœna be regularly returned by the sheriff of Charles county, where the caveator is said to have last resided in the state, and provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the first day of January next.

Test. JOHN CALLAHAN,
Reg. Ld. Off. W. S.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, J. W. KING, Clk.

November 10, 1796.

WANTED,

AS an assistant in the clerk's office of Prince-George's county, a young man acquainted with the business would be preferred and well encouraged, but an application from any person of business, writing a good hand, will be attended to. A good recommendation will be required of any applicant.

November 17, 1796.

By His Excellency
JOHN HOSKINS STONE,
Governor of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, entitled, "An act to alter the mode of electing electors to chuse the President and Vice-President of the United States," did direct, that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments containing the number of votes for electors for the purposes expressed in the said act, should ascertain and determine the number of votes for each and every candidate and person so aforesaid voted for at an election respectively, and should thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the governor, and without delay dispersed through the State, the name of the person duly elected an elector in each respective district, we, in pursuance of the said act, do by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that John Rowsby Plater is elected an elector for the first district, Francis Deakins for the second district, George Murdoch for the third district, John Lynn for the fourth district, Gabriel Duvall for the fifth district, John Archer for the sixth district, John Gilpin for the seventh district, John Roberts for the eighth district, John Eccleston for the ninth district, and John Done for the tenth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

J. H. STONE.

By the Governor and Council,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Council.

In CHANCERY, December 6, 1796.

William Deakins, junior, and Jane his wife, and John Threlkeld and Elizabeth his wife, Complainants,
against
Charles Beatty and George Frazer Hawkins, heirs and devisees of George Frazer Hawkins, deceased. Defendants.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the recording of a deed made by the said Charles Beatty and George Frazer Hawkins, deceased, to Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, deceased, dated the 15th day of March, 1771, for lots No. 42 and 218, in the addition to George-town, called Hawkins and Beatty's Addition to George-town; the bill states, that Jane, wife of William Deakins, junior, and Elizabeth, the wife of John Threlkeld, the complainants, are the devisees of the said Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, and George Frazer Hawkins is the heir and devisee of George Frazer Hawkins, and that the said George Frazer Hawkins lives out of the state of Maryland; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the 23d day of December next, to the intent that the said George Frazer Hawkins may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in March next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.

A. C. HANSON, Chan.

To be SOLD, on Friday the fifteenth of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of VACHEL DORSEY, son of John, near the Poplar Spring, in Anne-Arundel county, for READY MONEY,

A STOCK of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, with sundry other articles. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till all are sold.

ANNE DORSEY, now A. GRIFFITH,
Administratrix,
LUKE POOLE, Administrator of
V. DORSEY, son of John.

November 28, 1796.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the PATOWMACK COMPANY will please to take notice, that the shares of delinquent subscribers will be sold on the first Monday in January next, at the Union tavern in George-town. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, unless in the mean-time these payments are fully made.

The stockholders in the additional capital, are required to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each share to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer, on or before the first day of January next.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN MASON,
} Directors.

George-town, November 5, 1796.

WHEN R. K. HEATH lived in Annapolis (at Mr. Stevens's) he lost a brass Gunter's SCALE, with JACOBUS HEATH cut on the edge thereof. Whoever will deliver it to Mr. Green, shall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

November 26, 1796.

A Housekeeper Wanted,

ONE who understands her business, and can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity, to such an one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the Printers hereof.

Annapolis, November 2, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five-pond Ridge, containing 67¾ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 77¼ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50¼ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113¾ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17½ acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuse and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repose.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 32 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Refuted, containing 15¾ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Resurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.

Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerstown, containg 136¾ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapsco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapsco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also—sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for those lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid. SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday the 20th November, a negro woman named NAN, about five feet two or three inches high, about thirty years of age, her wool very long before, round faced, large full eyes, very black; she carried with her a stamp'd cotton gown, a brown petticoat of Joan's spinning, a pair of high heeled shoes, and an old wool hat; she had with her also another suit which I do not recollect; she was purchased from the Eastern Shore, and probably may make that way. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any gaol in this state, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home. HUGH DRUMMOND.

All persons are hereby forwarned from taking off said negro woman at their peril.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, ZERO. B. HUGHES, Clk.

November 10, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised us, the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz.—1 Prize of		20,000 dollars	20,000
1 ditto		10,000	10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each		5,000	35,000
5 ditto		1,000	5,000
10 ditto		500	5,000
20 ditto		100	2,000
55 ditto		50	2,750
5750 ditto		12	69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250
5847 Prizes,			175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets at 10 dollars			175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the STOCKHOLDERS, that the remaining two thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share, will be required *in specie* at their banking house on Monday the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is also given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of making transfers of stock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the court where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attesting witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the aforegoing date for the transfer of such stock, will be received by the president; to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. WHALEY'S TAVERN, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has for sale, hair powder and perfumes, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatums, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder-bags, silk powder puffs, toupee irons, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

A PRINT

Of LIBERTY, Giving support to the BALD-EAGLE,

AN AMERICAN PRODUCTION,

Is in great forwardness;

SPECIMENS to be seen at Mr. JOHN SHAW's, Cabinet-Maker, Annapolis, and Mr. COWAN's, printer, at Easton, where subscriptions are received. All orders for ornamental looking glass frames, or gilt picture frames, will be received in Annapolis by Mr. Shaw, on account of the subscribers,

James Smith, & Co.

Baltimore, November 24, 1796.

THE subscriber hath received, by the last arrivals from EUROPE, his full assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are seins of 40, 45, and 50 fathoms, also sein twine, all of which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come and discharge the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those who have been long in arrears and neglect this notice. JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 18, 1796.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES:

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sum of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the last "days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven "hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the "last day of December for the present year, and from "the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half "per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in "the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, "of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to "the contract, for the final redemption of the said "stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I —— —— of —— in —— do make, constitute and appoint —— of —— my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) *standing in my name in the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the —— day of —— in the year ——.

Sealed and Delivered
In presence of

BE IT KNOWN, that on the —— day of —— before me personally came ——, within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed —— Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix,
M. BEARD, } Administrators.
JOHN BEARD, }

P. S. And on the first day of December aforesaid, will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay; a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock; household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unsold at the last sale.

Beard's Habitation, October 25, 1796.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a forrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.